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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY China

DATE: 25X1A

SUBJECT Political Information: ERKIMBATO Given Independent
Control over the Hulunbuir LeagueINFO. DIST.

PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT

ORIGIN As Stated

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1. In October 1946 ERKIMBATO (Mongolian script: ; romanization of Chinese phoneticization: EH-ERH-CHIN-PA-TU; romanization of Japanese phoneticization: ERUNFUNDADO) received permission from the Chinese Communists at Harbin to govern Hulunbuir League (or Barga) independently. note: See current report on the friction between ERKIMBATO and the Communist wing of the autonomous movement with the move of the latter to Cheluntun (122-42,48-01) and current report explaining the two-day occupation of Hailar by Outer Mongolian troops.)

2. This action was confirmed by an article in the Yanan Communist newspaper, Chieh Fan Jih Pao or Emancipation Daily of 5 January 1947, which stated that ERKIMBATO, "chairman of the Hulunbuir Autonomous Government" along with the vice-chairman, KUNG-KO-ERH-CHA-PU, and the head of the Economic Department of the Hulunbuir government, EH-ERH-CHIN-PA-YA-ERH, arrived in Harbin on 21 December 1946 to thank LIN Feng (林楓), Chairman of the Northeastern Political Committee, for granting them the right of autonomous government. By 5 January 1947 the Mongolian leaders had left Harbin and were "back at their posts". comment: ERKIMBATO has managed to retain his leadership in his area throughout all administrations. He was chief of the Hulunbuir League before Japanese occupation of Manchuria. He was made governor of North Hsingan Province in June 1936 and remained in control even after the other three Hsingan Provinces were combined and put directly under Japanese officials. He has continued in power through Soviet and Chinese Communist occupation. It was previously reported that ERKIMBATO, although nominally the head of the Hailar government, was actually not in direct control. This report indicates that either he has regained control or never lost his leadership.)

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3. The Communists are using former puppet Mongols because the Mongols have no other leaders and prefer to keep their old leaders, feeling loyal to the same leader regardless of the over-all administration. In addition, both Nationalists and Communists are allowing former puppets to hold on to their posts because each party fears that if it imprisons puppets, those remaining would defect to the other side.

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Puppets are not looked upon as unfavorably by the people of Manchuria as they are in other parts of China because the actions of these puppets over a period of fourteen years is different from the actual treason of puppets further south. However, the Communists are attempting to gradually eliminate from their administration those puppets whom they do not trust.

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4. The leading Chinese Communist military and political authorities in Manchuria are more aware of the situation in Inner Mongolia (than the Nationalists). After the Chinese Communist army occupied the area bordering on North Hsingan Province, there was fierce fighting between the Mongols and the Communists at first, but when the Communists realized that they could not conquer the Mongols by military might and that the Mongolian People's Republic and the USSR might become involved, they changed their policy from one of military operations to one of political offensives.

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5. It was reported in November 1946 that the Soviet Union was interested in adding the territory of the Hulunbuir League in North Hsingan Province to the Mongolian People's Republic. [REDACTED] Comment: The above is an unconfirmed rumor, but one that has been repeatedly reported. It is plausible because of the location of Hulunbuir League and because it is known that ENKHAUBATO tried but failed to get the support of the Mongolian People's Republic at the end of the war. He also negotiated with the Soviets and even managed to persuade them to pay an indemnity of about ¥ 10,000,000 for the cattle they had driven from his territory upon their withdrawal.)

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